

BLOCK-3 INFORMATION SERVICES

**BLI-222
INFORMATION
SOURCES AND
SERVICES**

MCQ SERIES E-BOOK

**SAKET
SHARMA**

**BASED
ON
IGNOU**

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This e-book titled "MCQ Series: E-Book Based on IGNOU BLI-222 Information Sources and Services, BLOCK-3 Information Services" authored by Saket Sharma is intended for library job aspirants and is also suitable for UGC NET JRF candidates. The content provided herein is for informational purposes only. While every effort has been made to ensure accuracy, the author and publisher do not guarantee the completeness or reliability of the information. Readers are advised to verify information from official sources and consult relevant authorities for updated guidelines and regulations.

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Q1. How does the Online Dictionary of Library and Information Science define a literature search?

- A. A brief search for published information on a subject
- B. A systematic search using selective bibliographic tools
- C. An exhaustive search for published information on a subject using all bibliographic finding tools
- D. A search conducted for entertainment purposes

Answer: C. An exhaustive search for published information on a subject using all bibliographic finding tools

Explanation: The Online Dictionary of Library and Information Science defines a literature search as an exhaustive search for published information on a subject, conducted systematically using all bibliographic finding tools, aimed at locating as much existing material on a topic as possible.

Q2. Why is a literature search important in research activities?

- A. It helps in publishing more papers
- B. It assists in knowing what has already been published in the researcher's area of interest
- C. It is required for entertainment purposes
- D. It is used to avoid reading too many books

Answer: B. It assists in knowing what has already been published in the researcher's area of interest

Explanation: A literature search is important because it helps researchers know in detail what has already been published in their area of research, thereby avoiding duplication and helping them to compare their research results with others.

Q3. What is one of the key purposes of conducting a literature search?

- A. To find new research partners
- B. To avoid duplication of research efforts
- C. To win research grants
- D. To entertain the research team

Answer: B. To avoid duplication of research efforts

Explanation: Conducting a literature search helps in avoiding duplication of research efforts, ensuring that researchers are aware of existing work and do not repeat what has already been done.

Q4. How does a literature search assist researchers in their projects?

- A. By providing entertainment
- B. By helping them learn methods and approaches for their field of study
- C. By distracting them from their work
- D. By reducing the amount of work they need to do

Answer: B. By helping them learn methods and approaches for their field of study

Explanation: A literature search assists researchers by helping them learn methods and approaches that are appropriate for their field of study, enhancing their research quality.

Q5. What secondary sources are consulted during a literature search besides bibliographies?

- A. Novels and comics
- B. Abstracting and indexing periodicals, reviewing periodicals
- C. Television shows and movies
- D. Personal diaries and letters

Answer: B. Abstracting and indexing periodicals, reviewing periodicals

Explanation: Besides bibliographies, other secondary sources consulted during a literature search include abstracting and indexing periodicals, and reviewing periodicals, to gather comprehensive information on the topic.

Q6. Who typically compiles subject bibliographies?

- A. Only university professors
- B. Libraries on request from users or in anticipation of users' needs
- C. Publishing houses
- D. High school students

Answer: B. Libraries on request from users or in anticipation of users' needs

Explanation: Subject bibliographies are compiled by libraries either upon requests from users or in anticipation of their needs, and sometimes during special occasions like seminars and workshops to provide participants with the latest literature on the subject.

Q7. Which type of library offers the service of compiling subject bibliographies more frequently?

- A. Public libraries
- B. University and special libraries
- C. High school libraries
- D. Personal home libraries

Answer: B. University and special libraries

Explanation: University and special libraries offer the service of compiling subject bibliographies more frequently than public libraries.

Q8. What are the two main methods of conducting literature searches?

- A. Reading novels and watching documentaries
- B. Manual search using printed sources and computer-based search using computerized databases

- C. Consulting friends and family
- D. Browsing social media and online forums

Answer: B. Manual search using printed sources and computer-based search using computerized databases

Explanation: Literature searches can be conducted through manual searches by consulting printed sources or through computer-based searches using computerized databases.

Q9. What is an efficient method for identifying published literature on a subject?

- A. Consulting newspapers
- B. Computer database searches
- C. Asking peers
- D. Reading fiction books

Answer: B. Computer database searches

Explanation: Computer database searches are most efficient in identifying published literature on a particular subject.

Q10. What step involves consulting printed sources to find requisite information in a manual search?

- A. Entry making
- B. Scanning (Searching of tertiary, secondary, and primary sources)
- C. Formulation of search strategy
- D. Indexing

Answer: B. Scanning (Searching of tertiary, secondary, and primary sources)

Explanation: Scanning, which involves searching tertiary, secondary, and primary sources, is the step where printed sources are consulted to find requisite information during a manual search.

Q11. What are the basic steps in a manual search and compilation of a subject bibliography?

- A. Planning, organizing, leading, and controlling
- B. Understanding the subject, decision on scope, formulation of search strategy, scanning, entry making, arrangement, and indexing
- C. Designing, implementing, monitoring, and evaluating
- D. Reading, writing, editing, and publishing

Answer: B. Understanding the subject, decision on scope, formulation of search strategy, scanning, entry making, arrangement, and indexing

Explanation: The basic steps in a manual search and compilation of a subject bibliography include understanding the subject, deciding on the scope, coverage and period, formulating a search strategy, scanning sources, making entries, arranging the information, and indexing.

Q12. What is the first step in a manual search for compiling a subject bibliography?

- A. Entry making
- B. Indexing
- C. Understanding the subject
- D. Scanning

Answer: C. Understanding the subject

Explanation: The first step in a manual search for compiling a subject bibliography is understanding the subject.

Q13. Which step involves determining the range and time frame for the literature search?

- A. Formulation of search strategy
- B. Entry making
- C. Decision on the scope, coverage and period
- D. Arrangement

Answer: C. Decision on the scope, coverage and period

Explanation: Deciding on the scope, coverage, and period involves determining the range and time frame for the literature search.

Q14. What does formulating a search strategy entail?

- A. Organizing the collected entries
- B. Creating a summary of the documents
- C. Planning how to search for information effectively
- D. Printing the bibliography

Answer: C. Planning how to search for information effectively

Explanation: Formulating a search strategy entails planning how to search for information effectively.

Q15. Which step involves searching through tertiary, secondary, and primary sources?

- A. Entry making
- B. Indexing
- C. Scanning
- D. Arrangement

Answer: C. Scanning

Explanation: Scanning involves searching through tertiary, secondary, and primary sources to find requisite information.

Q16. What is done during the entry making step in a manual search?

- A. Deciding on the scope of the search
- B. Planning the search strategy
- C. Creating records for the information found
- D. Indexing the bibliography

Answer: C. Creating records for the information found

Explanation: During the entry making step, records are created for the information found.

Q17. Which step involves organizing the collected information in a coherent manner?

- A. Entry making
- B. Arrangement
- C. Scanning
- D. Formulation of search strategy

Answer: B. Arrangement

Explanation: The arrangement step involves organizing the collected information in a coherent manner.

Q18. What is the purpose of indexing in the manual search process?

- A. To develop the search strategy
- B. To create records for the information found
- C. To arrange the information coherently
- D. To create an alphabetical or systematic list of the entries

Answer: D. To create an alphabetical or systematic list of the entries

Explanation: Indexing is done to create an alphabetical or systematic list of the entries, making it easier to locate specific information.

Q19. What is the first step in the manual search process for compiling a subject bibliography?

- A. Entry making
- B. Indexing
- C. Understanding the subject
- D. Scanning

Answer: C. Understanding the subject

Explanation: The first step in the manual search process for compiling a subject bibliography is understanding the subject, which involves gathering information on the specific subject and related areas under study.

Q20. What does the decision on the scope, coverage, and period involve?

- A. Deciding on the comprehensive or selective nature of the bibliography
- B. Formulating a search strategy
- C. Preparing various indexes
- D. Creating records for the information found

Answer: A. Deciding on the comprehensive or selective nature of the bibliography

Explanation: The decision on the scope, coverage, and period involves determining whether the bibliography should be comprehensive or selective, the types of documents to be covered, and whether the bibliography is going to be current or retrospective.

Q21. What is a 'Reference Interview' used for?

- A. Formulating a search strategy
- B. Making entries
- C. Understanding user needs and the scope of the subject
- D. Arranging the bibliography

Answer: C. Understanding user needs and the scope of the subject

Explanation: A 'Reference Interview' is used to understand the user's needs and the scope of the subject, helping in knowing the query thoroughly, the purpose of the information, and the background of the user.

Q22. Which of the following is a source that can help in identifying existing bibliographies on a topic?

- A. ISO: 690: 1975
- B. Besterman's Bibliography of Bibliographies
- C. Ulrich's Periodical Directory
- D. IS: 2381: 1978

Answer: B. Besterman's Bibliography of Bibliographies

Explanation: Besterman's Bibliography of Bibliographies is helpful in identifying existing bibliographies on a topic, saving time in searching previous years' literature.

Q23. What is the purpose of scanning in the literature search process?

- A. Formulating a search strategy
- B. Preparing entries
- C. Arranging the entries
- D. Identifying and retrieving relevant items for the bibliography

Answer: D. Identifying and retrieving relevant items for the bibliography

Explanation: Scanning involves searching abstracting and indexing periodicals to identify and retrieve relevant items for the bibliography and consulting primary sources for more recent information.

Q24. During the entry-making step, what should each entry contain?

- A. The scope of the bibliography
- B. The purpose of the search
- C. Sufficient information to identify the document
- D. The indexing strategy

Answer: C. Sufficient information to identify the document

Explanation: Each entry should contain sufficient information to identify the document for the purpose of the bibliography and the needs of the intended user.

Q25. How should entries be arranged if the number of entries in the bibliography is small?

- A. In classified order
- B. Under broad subject headings
- C. Alphabetically by author or chronologically by year of publication
- D. In a random order

Answer: C. Alphabetically by author or chronologically by year of publication

Explanation: If the number of entries in the bibliography is small, the entries may be arranged alphabetically by author or chronologically by year of publication.

Q26. What is the main purpose of indexing in the manual search process?

- A. To make entries
- B. To provide multiple means of access to the user
- C. To decide on the scope and coverage
- D. To scan abstracting and indexing periodicals

Answer: B. To provide multiple means of access to the user

Explanation: The main purpose of indexing is to provide multiple means of access to the user, such as title, author, and subject indexes.

Q27. What development in the mid-1960s marked the beginning of computer-based search?

- A. The creation of the World Wide Web
- B. The use of computers to print indexing and abstracting periodicals
- C. The development of the first graphical user interface
- D. The introduction of CD-ROM databases

Answer: B. The use of computers to print indexing and abstracting periodicals

Explanation: Computer-based search can be traced back to the mid-1960s when indexing and abstracting periodicals started using computers to print their paper products.

Q28. What was the first major online dial-up service for searching databases?

- A. DIALOG
- B. ORBIT
- C. MEDLINE
- D. World Wide Web

Answer: C. MEDLINE

Explanation: The first major online dial-up service was MEDLINE, the online version of MEDLARS (Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval System).

Q29. Which of the following formats is NOT used for national and international abstracting and indexing periodicals?

- A. On CD-ROM Disc
- B. In Print
- C. On Microfiche
- D. On the Web through the Publisher

Answer: C. On Microfiche

Explanation: National and international abstracting and indexing periodicals are available in four formats: on CD-ROM Disc, on the Web through the Publisher, on the Internet via Online Host/Vendor, and in Print.

Q30. What is a key advantage of the Web version of electronic databases over CD-ROM versions?

- A. Easier to use
- B. More frequently updated
- C. Cheaper to access
- D. Requires no Internet connection

Answer: B. More frequently updated

Explanation: The Web version of electronic databases is updated more frequently than the CD-ROM version and provides additional features like links to related journals, access to full-text journals, and usage statistics.

Q31. Which of the following is NOT a step specific to computer-based searching?

- A. Log on to search service provider
- B. Formulate the search expression

- C. Understanding the subject
- D. Select the mode of delivery

Answer: C. Understanding the subject

Explanation: Understanding the subject is a step common to both manual and computer-based searches. Logging on to the search service provider, formulating the search expression, and selecting the mode of delivery are specific to computer-based searching.

Q32. Which step is unnecessary when searching CD-ROM databases?

- A. Internet access to online search service arranged
- B. Decision on scope, coverage and period
- C. Formulate the search expression
- D. Select the appropriate database

Answer: A. Internet access to online search service arranged

Explanation: Internet access to online search service is not required when searching CD-ROM databases, as they do not need an Internet connection.

Q33. What was a significant development in the 1990s that made online searching easier for novice users?

- A. The creation of MEDLINE
- B. The introduction of World Wide Web with graphical user interface
- C. The development of DIALOG
- D. The invention of CD-ROM

Answer: B. The introduction of World Wide Web with graphical user interface

Explanation: The introduction of the World Wide Web with a graphical user interface in the 1990s made online searching easier for novice users.

Q34. Which step involves selecting the appropriate format to display the retrieved records in a computer-based search?

- A. Understanding the subject
- B. Decision on scope, coverage and period
- C. Select the appropriate database
- D. Select the appropriate format to display the retrieved records

Answer: D. Select the appropriate format to display the retrieved records

Explanation: Selecting the appropriate format to display the retrieved records is a step involved in a computer-based search process to ensure the results are presented in a useful manner.

Q35. What is required to search electronic databases online?

- A. Registration with an Internet Service Provider (ISP)
- B. Registration with an online search service provider
- C. Internet connection
- D. All of the above

Answer: D. All of the above

Explanation: To search electronic databases online, you need to register with an Internet Service Provider (ISP) for Internet access, register with an online search service provider for database access, and have an active Internet connection.

Q36. What is an example of an Internet Service Provider (ISP) with all India status in India?

- A. EBSCO
- B. H.W. Wilson
- C. BSNL
- D. CAS

Answer: C. BSNL

Explanation: BSNL is an example of an Internet Service Provider (ISP) with all India status in India, along with others like Tata Communications, ERNET India, Airtel Broadband, and Reliance Broadband.

Q37. What must you do after obtaining Internet access to perform an online search?

- A. Log on to the search service provider
- B. Select appropriate keywords
- C. Understand the subject
- D. Download the records

Answer: A. Log on to the search service provider

Explanation: After obtaining Internet access, you must log on to the search service provider using the web interface and enter the user ID and password provided upon registration.

Q38. Which step involves browsing through database categories to select the appropriate database(s) for your search?

- A. Internet access to online search service arranged
- B. Log on to the search service provider
- C. Select the appropriate database
- D. Formulate the search expression

Answer: C. Select the appropriate database

Explanation: Selecting the appropriate database involves browsing through the database categories provided by the search service provider to find the most suitable database(s) for your search.

Q39. What should be done before conducting the actual online search?

- A. Download the selected records
- B. Register with an ISP
- C. Select appropriate terms or phrases for searching
- D. Log off the search service provider

Answer: C. Select appropriate terms or phrases for searching

Explanation: Before conducting the actual online search, you need to select appropriate terms or phrases for searching the database by formulating a search expression.

Q40. What is the purpose of selecting the appropriate format for the display of records during an online search?

- A. To ensure the search terms are accurate
- B. To decide whether to browse full or brief records
- C. To log on to the search service provider
- D. To register with the online search service provider

Answer: B. To decide whether to browse full or brief records

Explanation: Selecting the appropriate format for the display of records allows you to specify whether you want to browse full records or brief records for selection during the search.

Q41. If the search results are not satisfactory, what should you do?

- A. Log off the search service provider
- B. Reformulate the search expression
- C. Download all records
- D. Register with a different ISP

Answer: B. Reformulate the search expression

Explanation: If the search results are not satisfactory, you should reformulate the search expression to improve the results.

Q42. What can you do with the selected records once you have completed the online search?

- A. Download them to your local computer
- B. Request an offline printout by e-mail
- C. Both A and B
- D. None of the above

Answer: C. Both A and B

Explanation: Once you have completed the online search, you can either download the selected records to your local computer or request an offline printout by e-mail.

Q43. What is one of the primary advantages of computer-based searching over manual searching?

- A. More manual effort required
- B. Slower speed
- C. More search options
- D. Limited to author, subject, and keyword indexes

Answer: C. More search options

Explanation: Computer-based searching provides more search options compared to manual searching, such as field-specific searches, year of publication, journal title, keyword or phrase searches, Boolean searches, and truncation searches.

Q44. How does the speed of computer-based searching compare to manual searching?

- A. Slower than manual searching
- B. Faster than manual searching
- C. About the same speed
- D. Depends on the database

Answer: B. Faster than manual searching

Explanation: Searching electronic databases is much faster than their print counterparts. The entire search process with printed sources is much more laborious and time-consuming.

Q45. What types of search options are typically available in electronic databases that are not available in printed sources?

- A. Author and subject indexes
- B. Keyword or phrase searches
- C. Manual indexing
- D. None of the above

Answer: B. Keyword or phrase searches

Explanation: Electronic databases offer search options like keyword or phrase searches, Boolean searches, and truncation searches, which are not typically available in printed sources.

Q46. What year did the Reference and User Services Association (RUSA) of the American Library Association issue revised guidelines for the preparation of a bibliography?

- A. 1971
- B. 1992
- C. 2001
- D. 2010

Answer: C. 2001

Explanation: The revised guidelines were issued by RUSA in 2001 to reflect the technological developments due to the wide dissemination of bibliographies on the World Wide Web.

Q47. According to the revised guidelines, what should every bibliography have?

- A. Limited search options
- B. Statement of scope and purpose, annotations/notes
- C. Only author index
- D. Manual search process

Answer: B. Statement of scope and purpose, annotations/notes

Explanation: According to the revised guidelines, every bibliography should have a statement of scope and purpose, and annotations/notes to help users understand the content and relevance of the bibliography.

Q48. What type of annotation note is suggested when the title of an item included in the bibliography is not clear?

- A. Descriptive annotation
- B. Critical evaluation annotation
- C. General note
- D. Clarification annotation

Answer: D. Clarification annotation

Explanation: When the title of an item included in the bibliography is not clear, a clarification annotation note should be provided to give enough information for users to understand the item's relevance.

Q49. What additional feature should be provided by electronic bibliographies if available and if there is copyright clearance?

- A. Manual search instructions
- B. Links to full-text
- C. Limited search options
- D. Physical copies of the bibliography

Answer: B. Links to full-text

Explanation: Electronic bibliographies should provide links to full-text if available and if there is copyright clearance, to facilitate direct access to the referenced materials.

Q50. What is the main difference between Boolean search and truncation search in electronic databases?

- A. Boolean search is manual, truncation search is electronic
- B. Boolean search uses operators like AND, OR, NOT; truncation search finds different forms of a word
- C. Boolean search is slower, truncation search is faster
- D. Boolean search is only for authors, truncation search is for subjects

Answer: B. Boolean search uses operators like AND, OR, NOT; truncation search finds different forms of a word

Explanation: Boolean search uses operators like AND, OR, NOT to combine keywords, whereas truncation search is used to find all different forms of a word having the same root.

Q51. What are electronic databases?

- A. Organised collections of data stored in non-digital format
- B. Unstructured collections of data
- C. Organised collections of data stored in computer-readable form
- D. Only accessible by public

Answer: C. Organised collections of data stored in computer-readable form

Explanation: Electronic databases are organised collections of data or information stored in computer-readable form, making them easily accessible, modifiable, and updatable.

Q52. What is the difference between private and public databases?

- A. Private databases are accessible to everyone; public databases are restricted
- B. Private databases are only accessible by employees of the organisations maintaining them; public databases are designed for public access
- C. Private databases contain unstructured data; public databases contain structured data
- D. There is no difference between private and public databases

Answer: B. Private databases are only accessible by employees of the organisations maintaining them; public databases are designed for public access

Explanation: Private databases can only be accessed by employees of the organisations that maintain them, while public databases are designed for access by the public.

Q53. In which decade did indexing and abstracting services start using computers to bring out their print products?

- A. 1950s
- B. 1960s
- C. 1970s
- D. 1980s

Answer: B. 1960s

Explanation: Indexing and abstracting services started using computers in the 1960s to bring out their print products.

Q54. What was the first computer-based database to offer online search service for remote users?

- A. DIALOG
- B. SDC
- C. MEDLINE
- D. Gale Directory

Answer: C. MEDLINE

Explanation: MEDLINE was the first computer-based database to offer online search service for remote users.

Q55. How many public access databases were there by 1975?

- A. 100
- B. 200
- C. 300
- D. 400

Answer: C. 300

Explanation: By 1975, there were 300 public access databases from a range of different vendors.

Q56. According to the Gale Directory of Databases (34th edition, 2011), how many databases are covered worldwide?

- A. Over 10,000
- B. Over 15,000
- C. Over 20,000
- D. Over 25,000

Answer: C. Over 20,000

Explanation: The Gale Directory of Databases (34th edition, 2011) covers more than 20,000 databases in all subject areas worldwide.

Q57. Which type of databases contain words, phrases, paragraphs, or text as their principal data?

- A. Numeric databases
- B. Pictorial databases
- C. Word-oriented databases
- D. Audio databases

Answer: C. Word-oriented databases

Explanation: Word-oriented databases contain words, phrases, paragraphs, or text as their principal data, including bibliographic databases, full-text databases, and factual databases.

Q58. What kind of data do numeric databases, often called "databanks," contain?

- A. Words and phrases
- B. Fixed and moving images
- C. Numbers and symbols representing statistical data
- D. Sounds and music

Answer: C. Numbers and symbols representing statistical data

Explanation: Numeric databases, often called "databanks," contain numbers and symbols that represent statistical data, demographic data, time series data, etc.

Q59. What do audio databases typically contain?

- A. Text and phrases
- B. Numbers and statistical data
- C. Sounds and music
- D. Fixed images and graphics

Answer: C. Sounds and music

Explanation: Audio databases contain sounds and can represent music, voice, and sounds of nature or anything that can be heard.

Q60. What is the primary characteristic of pictorial databases?

- A. They contain text data
- B. They contain numerical data
- C. They contain representations of multidimensional structures, graphs, and images
- D. They contain sound recordings

Answer: C. They contain representations of multidimensional structures, graphs, and images

Explanation: Pictorial databases contain representations of virtually any multidimensional structures, nuclear particles, graphs, architectural maps, and other fixed images.

Q61. What types of databases are most commonly used in libraries?

- A. Numeric databases
- B. Image databases
- C. Bibliographic and full-text databases
- D. Audio databases

Answer: C. Bibliographic and full-text databases

Explanation: Most databases used in libraries are bibliographic databases (such as catalogues, periodical indexes, abstracting services) and full-text databases (such as e-journals, reference sources).

Q62. How are database contents typically created and provided?

- A. Created manually and provided in print form only
- B. Created by database producers and provided on CD-ROM or online via the Internet
- C. Created by users and provided in handwritten form
- D. Created by libraries and provided in microfilm format

Answer: B. Created by database producers and provided on CD-ROM or online via the Internet

Explanation: Database content is created by database producers, who publish a print version and convert the content into machine-readable form to provide access to data on CD-ROM or online via the Internet using proprietary search software.

Q63. Who provides access to databases leased annually to libraries under a license agreement?

- A. Database users
- B. Library staff
- C. Database producers or vendors like EBSCO and ProQuest
- D. Local government authorities

Answer: C. Database producers or vendors like EBSCO and ProQuest

Explanation: The database producer provides online access to its databases through its own website or leases the content to one or more database vendors (such as EBSCO, ProQuest), who in turn provide access to these databases to registered library staff and users.

Q64. What do publishers of secondary periodicals do?

- A. Publish original research articles only
- B. Scan primary sources, index, and arrange each item with bibliographical details
- C. Publish newspapers and magazines
- D. Create audio recordings of literature

Answer: B. Scan primary sources, index, and arrange each item with bibliographical details

Explanation: Publishers of secondary periodicals systematically scan primary sources, index, and arrange each item in helpful sequence with full bibliographical details and bring out a publication at regular intervals.

Q65. What are abstracting periodicals?

- A. Periodicals without any bibliographical references
- B. Periodicals that contain bibliographical references with abstracts
- C. Periodicals with full-text articles only
- D. Periodicals that contain images and sound recordings

Answer: B. Periodicals that contain bibliographical references with abstracts

Explanation: Abstracting periodicals contain bibliographical references of each item with abstracts.

Q66. What is the CAS (Chemical Abstracts Service) Database?

- A. A database covering medical research only
- B. A database covering over 52 million chemical substances
- C. A database for audio recordings of scientific discoveries
- D. A pictorial database for architectural maps

Answer: B. A database covering over 52 million chemical substances

Explanation: The CAS (Chemical Abstracts Service) Database is a factual database covering over 52 million chemical substances, including structure, molecular formula, predicted and experimental properties, and unique Registry number.

Q67. What is the purpose of SciFinder?

- A. To create audio recordings of scientific articles
- B. To search CAS databases containing many scientific disciplines
- C. To print bibliographic records
- D. To archive old newspapers

Answer: B. To search CAS databases containing many scientific disciplines

Explanation: SciFinder is a software tool that helps to search CAS databases containing many scientific disciplines including biomedical sciences, chemistry, engineering, material sciences, agricultural sciences, etc.

Q68. What kind of search interfaces does STN offer?

- A. Desktop access for experienced users
- B. Web access for experienced online searchers
- C. Web access for occasional and novice users
- D. All of the above

Answer: D. All of the above

Explanation: STN offers three types of search interfaces: STN Express (desktop access for experienced users), STN on the Web (web access for experienced online searchers), and STN Easy (web access for occasional and novice users).

Q69. How often is the CPlus Database updated?

- A. Monthly
- B. Weekly
- C. Daily
- D. Annually

Answer: C. Daily

Explanation: The CPlus Database is updated daily, adding 3000 records per day.

Q70. What does the CAS Media Library cover?

- A. Historical events only
- B. Current interest topics and new discoveries
- C. Audio recordings of nature
- D. Printed books

Answer: B. Current interest topics and new discoveries

Explanation: The CAS Media Library covers current interest topics and new discoveries and shows how SciFinder and STN can play a significant role in providing solutions for the advancement of science.

Q71. What is MEDLINE?

- A. A full-text database of chemistry literature
- B. A bibliographic database of the U.S. National Library of Medicine (NLM)
- C. A database of toxicological literature
- D. A collection of biomedical books

Answer: B. A bibliographic database of the U.S. National Library of Medicine (NLM)

Explanation: MEDLINE (Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval System Online) is a premier bibliographic database of the U.S. National Library of Medicine (NLM), containing over 21 million references to journal articles in life sciences with a concentration on biomedicine.

Q72. How often is the MEDLINE database updated?

- A. Monthly
- B. Weekly

- C. Daily
- D. Annually

Answer: C. Daily

Explanation: The MEDLINE database is updated daily, adding 2000 to 4000 records every day.

Q73. What controlled vocabulary is used for indexing MEDLINE records?

- A. Medical Terminology (MeT)
- B. Science Subject Headings (SSH)
- C. Medical Subject Headings (MESH)
- D. Biomedicine Keywords (BK)

Answer: C. Medical Subject Headings (MESH)

Explanation: The records in MEDLINE are indexed using a controlled vocabulary from NLM's Medical Subject Headings (MESH).

Q74. What is PubMed Central (PMC)?

- A. A bibliographic database
- B. A full-text database from the U.S. National Institute of Health (NIH)
- C. A chemical dictionary
- D. A genetic sequence database

Answer: B. A full-text database from the U.S. National Institute of Health (NIH)

Explanation: PubMed Central (PMC) is a full-text database from the U.S. National Institute of Health (NIH) consisting of full-text articles from 450 journals, which are linked to PubMed and are fully searchable free of charge.

Q75. How many databases has the National Library of Medicine created with international partners and collaborating agencies?

- A. Over 50
- B. Over 75
- C. Over 100
- D. Over 200

Answer: C. Over 100

Explanation: The National Library of Medicine has created over 100 databases in collaboration with international partners and collaborating agencies, all of which are searchable online.

Q76. Which database provides health information for patients, families, and health care providers?

- A. AIDSInfo
- B. MedlinePlus
- C. TOXLINE
- D. GenBank

Answer: B. MedlinePlus

Explanation: MedlinePlus is a database that provides health information for patients, families, and health care providers.

Q77. What is ChemIDPlus?

- A. A genetic sequence database
- B. A dictionary of chemicals including names, synonyms, and chemical structures
- C. A protein sequence database
- D. A database of biomedical journal references

Answer: B. A dictionary of chemicals including names, synonyms, and chemical structures

Explanation: ChemIDPlus is an online dictionary of chemicals, including names, synonyms, and chemical structures.

Q78. What is TOXNET?

- A. A database of genetic sequences
- B. A toxicological data network
- C. A collection of biomedical books
- D. A full-text journal database

Answer: B. A toxicological data network

Explanation: TOXNET is a toxicological data network, a database on toxicology, hazardous chemicals, and environmental health.

Q79. What is the function of Entrez?

- A. A genetic sequence database
- B. A search engine run by the National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI)
- C. A full-text database of biomedical articles
- D. An online dictionary of chemicals

Answer: B. A search engine run by the National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI)

Explanation: Entrez is a search engine run by the National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI), which is part of the NLM under the guidance of the National Institute of Health (NIH).

Q80. How can MEDLINE/PubMed databases be searched?

- A. Only through subscription services
- B. Using Entrez and NLM Gateway
- C. Using commercial search engines
- D. Using physical library access

Answer: B. Using Entrez and NLM Gateway

Explanation: MEDLINE/PubMed databases can be searched using Entrez, a search engine by NCBI, and NLM Gateway, a service of the National Institute of Health.

Q81. What is ScienceDirect?

- A. A search engine for scientific literature
- B. An online dictionary of scientific terms
- C. A database of genetic sequences
- D. A full-text database offering access to peer-reviewed e-journals and books

Answer: D. A full-text database offering access to peer-reviewed e-journals and books

Explanation: ScienceDirect is a full-text database offering online access to articles from more than 2500 peer-reviewed e-journals and chapters from more than 11,000 books in science and technology.

Q82. How many peer-reviewed e-journals does Elsevier publish through ScienceDirect?

- A. Over 1000
- B. Over 1500
- C. Over 2000
- D. Over 2500

Answer: D. Over 2500

Explanation: Elsevier publishes over 2500 primary scholarly journals in both print and electronic form through ScienceDirect.

Q83. What additional features do e-journals on ScienceDirect offer compared to print journals?

- A. Faster publication times
- B. Enhanced search capabilities and early access to content
- C. Lower subscription costs
- D. Access to historical archives

Answer: B. Enhanced search capabilities and early access to content

Explanation: E-journals on ScienceDirect offer enhanced search capabilities and early access to content compared to print journals.

Q84. What subscription options are available for ScienceDirect?

- A. Basic and Premium
- B. Standard and Advanced
- C. Complete, Standard, and e-Select
- D. Basic, Premium, and Ultimate

Answer: C. Complete, Standard, and e-Select

Explanation: ScienceDirect offers subscription options such as ScienceDirect Complete, ScienceDirect Standard, and ScienceDirect e-Select.

Q85. What is SCOPUS?

- A. An online repository of patents
- B. A full-text database of social sciences
- C. An abstract and citation database of peer-reviewed journals and web resources
- D. A search engine for scientific literature

Answer: C. An abstract and citation database of peer-reviewed journals and web resources

Explanation: SCOPUS is the largest abstract and citation database of peer-reviewed journals and web resources, offering access to nearly 18,000 titles from over 5,000 international publishers.

Q86. What types of content does SCOPUS provide access to?

- A. Only peer-reviewed journals
- B. Journals and trade publications
- C. Journals, open access journals, trade publications, and book-series
- D. Only institutional repositories

Answer: C. Journals, open access journals, trade publications, and book-series

Explanation: SCOPUS provides access to peer-reviewed journals, open access journals, trade publications, and book-series.

Q87. How frequently is SCOPUS updated?

- A. Weekly
- B. Monthly
- C. Annually
- D. Daily

Answer: D. Daily

Explanation: SCOPUS is updated daily with new content, including articles-in-press from over 3000 journals and sources from institutional repositories and digital archives.

Q88. What is EBSCO?

- A. A global research consortium
- B. A provider of electronic and print periodical subscription services
- C. A database of genetic sequences
- D. An online dictionary of scientific terms

Answer: B. A provider of electronic and print periodical subscription services

Explanation: EBSCO Industries Inc. is a global corporation providing electronic and print periodical subscription services, research databases, and related information management services.

Q89. What is EBSCOhost known for?

- A. Providing free access to all users
- B. Offering full-text databases for research across various institutions
- C. Creating interactive learning modules
- D. Organizing global conferences

Answer: B. Offering full-text databases for research across various institutions

Explanation: EBSCOhost is known for offering more than 300 full-text databases designed to cater to the needs of users at various levels of research, including colleges, universities, hospitals, corporations, government institutions, K-12 schools, and public libraries.

Q90. What does EBSCO A-to-Z service provide?

- A. Access to online dictionaries
- B. Comprehensive list of titles accessible through subscription
- C. A collection of interactive tutorials
- D. Access to free e-books

Answer: B. Comprehensive list of titles accessible through subscription

Explanation: EBSCO A-to-Z service provides library users with a single comprehensive list of titles that they can access through subscription, linking to more than 600,000 unique titles from over 4200 databases and e-journal packages.

Q91. What are EBSCO search alerts used for?

- A. Sending notifications about library events
- B. Setting up alerts for new articles published on specific subjects
- C. Alerting users about system updates
- D. Providing alerts for new e-book releases

Answer: B. Setting up alerts for new articles published on specific subjects

Explanation: EBSCO search alerts allow users to set up alerts for new articles published on specific subjects during the current session of their search.

Q92. How does EBSCOhost link users to full-text databases?

- A. By providing direct downloads
- B. By offering free access to all databases
- C. By linking from citations to full-text in another subscribed database
- D. By allowing users to upload their own documents

Answer: C. By linking from citations to full-text in another subscribed database

Explanation: EBSCOhost links users from citations to full-text in another subscribed database, ensuring access to the full content referenced in their searches.

Q93. What additional service does EBSCO provide related to document delivery?

- A. In-house printing services
- B. Integration with social media platforms
- C. Links to major document delivery services such as Inforetrieve and British Library
- D. Virtual reality access to databases

Answer: C. Links to major document delivery services such as Inforetrieve and British Library

Explanation: EBSCO provides links to major document delivery services such as Inforetrieve, CISTI, and British Library, facilitating access to documents beyond their subscribed databases.

Q94. What is J-Gate?

- A. An online repository of ancient manuscripts
- B. A digital library hosting rare palm leaf journals
- C. An electronic gateway to global e-journal literature
- D. A global consortium of academic libraries

Answer: C. An electronic gateway to global e-journal literature

Explanation: J-Gate is an electronic gateway launched in 2001 by Informatics India Ltd., providing access to over 5 million articles from e-journals. It indexes articles from over 25,940 e-journals and provides links to full-text articles on publishers' websites.

Q95. What types of services does J-Gate offer?

- A. J-Gate Basic and J-Gate Advanced
- B. J-Gate Portal and J-Gate Customized Services
- C. J-Gate Free Access and J-Gate Premium
- D. J-Gate Institutional and J-Gate Personal

Answer: B. J-Gate Portal and J-Gate Customized Services

Explanation: J-Gate offers two types of services: J-Gate Portal, which provides access to table-of-contents and a comprehensive searchable database of over 5 million articles, and J-Gate Customized Services (JCC and JCCC), which offer local and consortia solutions for libraries to access subscribed journals.

Q96. What is the principal objective of the World Digital Library (WDL)?

- A. To provide free e-books to readers worldwide
- B. To promote international and intercultural understanding
- C. To digitize ancient manuscripts from around the world
- D. To host scholarly journals on a single platform

Answer: B. To promote international and intercultural understanding

Explanation: The principal objectives of the World Digital Library (WDL) include promoting international and intercultural understanding, expanding the volume and variety of cultural content on the Internet, providing resources for educators and scholars, and building capacity in institutions to narrow the digital divide.

Q97. What is the aim of the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ)?

- A. To restrict access to scholarly articles
- B. To increase the visibility and ease of use of open access scientific and scholarly journals
- C. To publish articles behind paywalls
- D. To provide free access to copyrighted materials

Answer: B. To increase the visibility and ease of use of open access scientific and scholarly journals

Explanation: The aim of the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ) is to increase the visibility and ease of use of open access scientific and scholarly journals, thereby promoting their usage and impact globally.

Q98. What are institutional repositories primarily used for?

- A. Selling research outputs to interested parties
- B. Archiving and providing free access to scholarly material
- C. Limiting access to research publications
- D. Storing physical copies of research papers

Answer: B. Archiving and providing free access to scholarly material

Explanation: Institutional repositories are digital archives that archive and provide free access to scholarly outputs such as research papers, pre-prints, and post-prints from a specific institution or group of institutions.

Q99. Which institution in India has established the repository known as eprints@IISc?

- A. Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay
- B. Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur
- C. Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore
- D. Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad

Answer: C. Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore

Explanation: The repository eprints@IISc is established by the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, to collect, preserve, and disseminate digital formats of scholarly material created by its research community.

Q100. What is the role of National Informatics Centre in the context of institutional repositories?

- A. Providing software for institutional repositories
- B. Archiving biomedical literature through OpenMed@NIC
- C. Hosting international research conferences
- D. Managing public libraries across India

Answer: B. Archiving biomedical literature through OpenMed@NIC

Explanation: National Informatics Centre (NIC) hosts and provides free access to biomedical literature through its repository OpenMed@NIC, storing and maintaining scholarly publications in this field.

Q101. Which service is offered by Google Inc. in the realm of database services?

- A. Google Books
- B. Google News
- C. Google Maps
- D. Google Drive

Answer: A. Google Books

Explanation: Google Inc. offers Google Books, which is a database service providing access to a wide range of digitized books and scholarly literature.

Q1. According to the American Library Association's Glossary of Library Terms, what is Reference Service?

- A. A phase of library work focused on cataloging books
- B. A phase of library work directly concerned with assistance to readers seeking information and using library resources
- C. A phase of library work that involves shelving books
- D. A phase of library work primarily concerned with archiving old manuscripts

Answer: B. A phase of library work directly concerned with assistance to readers seeking information and using library resources

Explanation: Reference Service, as defined by the American Library Association's Glossary of Library Terms, is that phase of library work which is directly concerned with assisting readers in seeking information and utilizing the resources of the library for study and research.

Q2. How does Margaret Hutchins define reference work?

- A. Cataloging and archiving books
- B. Direct personal aid within the library to persons in search of information and organizing materials to make information easily available
- C. Creating new library collections
- D. Conducting library tours for new users

Answer: B. Direct personal aid within the library to persons in search of information and organizing materials to make information easily available

Explanation: Margaret Hutchins defines reference work as including direct personal aid within the library to individuals searching for information and organizing materials to make information as easily accessible as possible, along with interpreting these materials to the individual reader.

Q3. What does Ranganathan's definition of reference service emphasize?

- A. Personal service to each reader in finding documents that answer their interests most precisely, thoroughly, and quickly
- B. Archiving rare books
- C. Conducting group workshops
- D. Creating digital copies of all library resources

Answer: A. Personal service to each reader in finding documents that answer their interests most precisely, thoroughly, and quickly

Explanation: Ranganathan emphasizes that reference service is personal service to each reader, helping them find documents that answer their interests most precisely, thoroughly, and quickly. He further describes it as providing the right book to the right reader in the right personal way.

Q4. Which of the following is not mentioned as part of reference service definitions?

- A. Personal aid to readers
- B. Organizing materials to make information easily available
- C. Conducting library orientations for new users
- D. Answering readers' queries exhaustively and expeditiously

Answer: C. Conducting library orientations for new users

Explanation: Conducting library orientations for new users is not specifically mentioned in the provided definitions of reference service. The definitions focus on personal aid, organizing materials, and answering readers' queries thoroughly and quickly.

Q5. According to William Katz, how is reference service divided by function?

- A. Direct and Indirect
- B. Personal and Public
- C. Cataloging and Archiving
- D. Digital and Physical

Answer: A. Direct and Indirect

Explanation: William Katz defines reference service by function and divides it into two categories: direct and indirect. Direct services include personal assistance and instructions in the use of library resources, while indirect services involve the selection of materials, reference administration, interlibrary loans, evaluation of reference sections, and miscellaneous tasks like photocopying and maintaining records.

Q6. What does the direct category of reference service include according to William Katz?

- A. Cataloging books and managing archives
- B. Reference and information service, and formal and informal instructions in the use of library resources
- C. Conducting workshops and seminars
- D. Developing digital collections

Answer: B. Reference and information service, and formal and informal instructions in the use of library resources

Explanation: The direct category of reference service, as defined by William Katz, includes providing personal assistance to users in pursuit of information and giving formal and informal instructions on how to use library and information center resources.

Q7. What tasks are included in the indirect category of reference service according to William Katz?

- A. Organizing book fairs and library events
- B. Selection of material for reference service, reference administration, interlibrary loan, evaluation of reference section, and miscellaneous tasks like photocopying and maintaining records

- C. Conducting training sessions for librarians
- D. Developing mobile apps for library services

Answer: B. Selection of material for reference service, reference administration, interlibrary loan, evaluation of reference section, and miscellaneous tasks like photocopying and maintaining records

Explanation: The indirect category of reference service, as defined by William Katz, includes selecting materials needed for reference service, reference administration, interlibrary loan, evaluating the reference section, and miscellaneous tasks such as photocopying, filing, checking in material, maintaining records, and preparing reports and publicity material.

Q8. According to Grieg Aspnes, what is the ultimate goal of any reference library or information center?

- A. To increase the number of visitors
- B. To supply users with all the information they need at the lowest possible cost
- C. To digitize all library materials
- D. To conduct regular library events and workshops

Answer: B. To supply users with all the information they need at the lowest possible cost

Explanation: Grieg Aspnes states that the ultimate theoretical and practical goal of any reference library or information center is to supply its users with all the information they need at the lowest possible cost.

Q9. What do the definitions of reference service suggest about the assistance provided by library staff?

- A. It only involves direct personal aid to users
- B. It covers both direct and indirect services, including searching for information and maintaining reference material
- C. It focuses solely on digital resources
- D. It is limited to providing photocopying and filing services

Answer: B. It covers both direct and indirect services, including searching for information and maintaining reference material

Explanation: The definitions suggest that reference service in the library encompasses any assistance provided by library staff to users seeking information. This includes direct services like searching for information, providing directional guidance, and helping in research, as well as indirect services such as the selection and maintenance of reference materials, and preparation of guides and aids to use library materials.

Q10. What does "Reference and information service" include according to William Katz?

- A. Cataloging books
- B. Formal and informal instructions
- C. Personal assistance to the user
- D. Both B and C

Answer: D. Both B and C

Explanation: "Reference and information service" under the direct category, as defined by William Katz, includes personal assistance to the user in pursuit of information and formal and informal instructions on how to use library and information center resources.

Q11. What is included in the "Reference administration" task in the indirect category according to William Katz?

- A. Organizing library events
- B. Developing digital collections
- C. Organization and administration of reference service
- D. Conducting user surveys

Answer: C. Organization and administration of reference service

Explanation: "Reference administration" in the indirect category includes the organization and administration of reference service, ensuring that the service is effectively managed.

Q12. According to the definitions discussed, what is an essential aspect of reference service?

- A. Only providing digital resources
- B. Only assisting with cataloging books
- C. Both direct personal aid and indirect services
- D. Conducting workshops exclusively

Answer: C. Both direct personal aid and indirect services

Explanation: An essential aspect of reference service is that it encompasses both direct personal aid (such as helping users find information and providing guidance) and indirect services (like selecting and maintaining reference materials and preparing guides).

Q13. What does Grieg Aspnes emphasize as the goal of a reference library?

- A. To increase library memberships
- B. To supply all the information users need at the lowest possible cost
- C. To host community events
- D. To digitize all print materials

Answer: B. To supply all the information users need at the lowest possible cost

Explanation: Grieg Aspnes emphasizes that the ultimate goal of a reference library or information center is to supply its users with all the information they need at the lowest possible cost, making information accessible and affordable.

Q14. What role does selection of material play in reference service according to the discussed definitions?

- A. It is not important
- B. It is an indirect task but crucial for effective reference service
- C. It only involves selecting digital resources
- D. It is only related to organizing library events

Answer: B. It is an indirect task but crucial for effective reference service

Explanation: The selection of material is an indirect task that plays a crucial role in reference service, as it involves choosing the right resources to ensure that users have access to relevant and high-quality information.

Q15. What major events in the twentieth century contributed to the development of information services?

- A. Agricultural revolution and space exploration
- B. Industrial revolution, increase in R&D activities, and special library movement
- C. The rise of social media and global travel
- D. Development of television and radio broadcasting

Answer: B. Industrial revolution, increase in R&D activities, and special library movement

Explanation: The twentieth century witnessed significant events such as the industrial revolution, a tremendous increase in R&D activities in science and technology, and the special library movement, all of which contributed to the development of information services.

Q16. Why did scientists and technologists find it difficult to keep track of published knowledge?

- A. Due to a lack of interest in research
- B. Due to the exponential growth of recorded knowledge and the complexity of information sources
- C. Because there were no libraries available
- D. Because of inadequate funding for libraries

Answer: B. Due to the exponential growth of recorded knowledge and the complexity of information sources

Explanation: Scientists and technologists found it difficult to keep track of published knowledge due to the exponential growth of recorded knowledge and the increasing complexity of information sources.

Q17. How did libraries, particularly scientific and technical libraries, address the problem of keeping users informed?

- A. By reducing the number of reference books
- B. By expanding the scope of reference service to include the collection and organization of the latest published knowledge in users' fields of specialization
- C. By closing down and merging with public libraries
- D. By focusing only on print materials

Answer: B. By expanding the scope of reference service to include the collection and organization of the latest published knowledge in users' fields of specialization

Explanation: Libraries, especially scientific and technical ones, expanded the scope of reference service to include the collection and organization of the latest published knowledge in users' fields of specialization to keep users informed and up-to-date.

Q18. What was the initial method of providing information service in research teams?

- A. Library personnel provided the service from the beginning
- B. One of the scientists from the research team provided the service since they knew the research area and had the subject background
- C. External consultants were hired
- D. Automated systems were used from the start

Answer: B. One of the scientists from the research team provided the service since they knew the research area and had the subject background

Explanation: Initially, information service was provided by one of the scientists from the research team, as they were familiar with the research area and had the necessary subject background.

Q19. How did the scope of reference service change in special libraries?

- A. It remained focused on locating books and journals
- B. It expanded to include analysis, evaluation, reorganization, and repackaging of information from various sources
- C. It shifted to digital-only services
- D. It was outsourced to private companies

Answer: B. It expanded to include analysis, evaluation, reorganization, and repackaging of information from various sources

Explanation: In special libraries, the scope of reference service broadened to include analysis, evaluation, reorganization, and repackaging of information from various sources, presenting it in the most useful form for their users.

Q20. What role did online bibliographic databases play in the provision of information services?

- A. They replaced traditional libraries entirely
- B. They enabled the search of online databases and the provision of in-depth services to users
- C. They were only used for storing physical books
- D. They were not relevant to information services

Answer: B. They enabled the search of online databases and the provision of in-depth services to users

Explanation: Online bibliographic databases like MEDLARS/MEDLINE, Chemical Abstracts, and others allowed library professionals to search these databases and provide in-depth services to their users, enhancing the quality and scope of information services.

Q21. What is the basic aim of reference service?

- A. To increase the library's book collection
- B. To provide the information available to the user as early as possible
- C. To limit the number of user queries
- D. To promote library events

Answer: B. To provide the information available to the user as early as possible

Explanation: The basic aim of reference service is to make the information available to the user as early as possible, utilizing resources available both inside and outside the library.

Q22. What types of requests can reference service handle?

- A. Only directional guidance
- B. Directional guidance, locating answers to fact-finding questions, literature search for solving a research problem, or general help
- C. Only locating books on shelves
- D. Only providing internet access

Answer: B. Directional guidance, locating answers to fact-finding questions, literature search for solving a research problem, or general help

Explanation: Reference service can handle a variety of requests, including directional guidance, locating answers to fact-finding questions, literature searches for solving research problems, and general help.

Q23. What is Ready Reference Service also known as?

- A. Long Range Reference Service
- B. Digital Reference Service
- C. Short Range Reference Service
- D. Community Reference Service

Answer: C. Short Range Reference Service

Explanation: Ready Reference Service is also known as Short Range Reference Service because it deals with providing answers to simple, fact-finding questions in a short amount of time.

Q24. Which type of reference source would you use to find the meaning, spelling, pronunciation, or etymology of a word?

- A. Encyclopaedia
- B. Yearbook
- C. Language dictionaries, Thesauri
- D. Geographical sources

Answer: C. Language dictionaries, Thesauri

Explanation: To find the meaning, spelling, pronunciation, or etymology of a word, you would use language dictionaries or thesauri.

Q25. Where can you find background information on a topic?

- A. Directories
- B. General encyclopaedia
- C. News digest services
- D. Statistical sources

Answer: B. General encyclopaedia

Explanation: Background information on a topic can be found in general encyclopaedias.

Q26. What type of reference source would you use to find trends?

- A. Almanac
- B. Yearbook
- C. Geographical sources
- D. Biographical sources

Answer: B. Yearbook

Explanation: Trends can be found in yearbooks, which provide annual updates on various subjects.

Q27. Which reference source is best for finding general facts and astronomical data?

- A. Almanac
- B. Directories
- C. Statistical sources
- D. Biographical sources

Answer: A. Almanac

Explanation: General facts and astronomical data can be found in almanacs.

Q28. If you need to locate information about places, which reference sources would you use?

- A. Encyclopaedia and directories
- B. Geographical sources like maps, atlas, and gazetteers
- C. News digest services
- D. Statistical sources

Answer: B. Geographical sources like maps, atlas, and gazetteers

Explanation: Information about places can be found in geographical sources such as maps, atlases, and gazetteers.

Q29. Where would you look for information on people?

- A. Language dictionaries
- B. Almanac
- C. Biographical sources, encyclopaedias
- D. Statistical sources

Answer: C. Biographical sources, encyclopaedias

Explanation: Information on people can be found in biographical sources and encyclopaedias.

Q30. What reference source provides names and addresses of organizations?

- A. Yearbook
- B. General encyclopaedia
- C. Directories
- D. Geographical sources

Answer: C. Directories

Explanation: Directories provide names and addresses of organizations.

Q31. How would you find current events in a specific year?

- A. Language dictionaries
- B. Encyclopaedia
- C. News digest services like Asian Recorder
- D. Statistical sources

Answer: C. News digest services like Asian Recorder

Explanation: Current events in a specific year can be found in news digest services like Asian Recorder.

Q32. What reference sources would you use for statistical information?

- A. Geographical sources
- B. Statistical sources, government sources
- C. Encyclopaedia
- D. Yearbook

Answer: B. Statistical sources, government sources

Explanation: Statistical information can be found in statistical sources and government sources.

Q33. Where would you find facts, formulae, and diagrams?

- A. Language dictionaries
- B. Almanac
- C. Handbooks, manuals
- D. Directories

Answer: C. Handbooks, manuals

Explanation: Facts, formulae, and diagrams can be found in handbooks and manuals.

Q34. What is an example of a ready reference service query related to language?

- A. Finding the historical significance of World War II
- B. Locating a specific research article
- C. Finding the pronunciation of the word 'Schedule'
- D. Identifying the author of a book

Answer: C. Finding the pronunciation of the word 'Schedule'

Explanation: An example of a ready reference service query related to language is finding the pronunciation of the word 'Schedule.'

Q35. What major reference tool emerged in the twentieth century?

- A. Encyclopaedias
- B. Directories
- C. The Internet
- D. Almanacs

Answer: C. The Internet

Explanation: The most enticing and omnipresent reference tool that emerged in the twentieth century is the Internet, which offers vast amounts of information quickly and easily accessible to users.

Q36. When did the World Wide Web or Web emerge?

- A. 1980s
- B. 1990s
- C. 2000s
- D. 2010s

Answer: B. 1990s

Explanation: The World Wide Web or Web emerged in the 1990s, revolutionizing the way people access and use the Internet.

Q37. How many Internet users were there worldwide according to the statistics mentioned?

- A. Over 1 billion
- B. Over 2 billion
- C. Over 3 billion
- D. Over 4 billion

Answer: B. Over 2 billion

Explanation: According to the mentioned statistics, there were over 2 billion Internet users worldwide.

Q38. What is an example of a website that provides free access to reference sources online?

- A. Britannica.com
- B. Infoplease.com
- C. OxfordReference.com
- D. WorldCat.org

Answer: B. Infoplease.com

Explanation: Infoplease.com is an example of a website that provides free access to reference sources such as encyclopaedias, almanacs, dictionaries, and biographies online.

Q39. What are some advantages of using the Internet as a reference tool?

- A. Easy access, Currency, Multimedia, Interactive, Multiple users
- B. Limited access, Outdated information, Text-only, Non-interactive, Single user
- C. High cost, Limited sources, No multimedia, No interactivity, Single user
- D. Slow access, Outdated information, Limited interactivity, Limited multimedia, Limited user access

Answer: A. Easy access, Currency, Multimedia, Interactive, Multiple users

Explanation: Advantages of using the Internet as a reference tool include easy access, more up-to-date information, availability of multimedia formats, interactive capabilities, and accessibility to multiple users at the same time.

Q40. How is the currency of Internet resources compared to print versions?

- A. Internet resources are less up-to-date
- B. Internet resources are equally up-to-date
- C. Internet resources are more up-to-date
- D. Internet resources are never updated

Answer: C. Internet resources are more up-to-date

Explanation: Internet resources are more up-to-date than their print versions, with online versions updating information more frequently.

Q41. What type of information does the Internet offer besides textual?

- A. Only textual information
- B. Only audio information
- C. Only video information
- D. Audio, visual, and video information

Answer: D. Audio, visual, and video information

Explanation: The Internet offers a variety of information formats including audio, visual, and video information, enhancing the learning experience.

Q42. What is one example of an interactive reference service on the Internet?

- A. Online encyclopaedia
- B. E-books
- C. Discussion groups, Q&A NJ in New Jersey, AskaLibrarian in Florida, AskNow in California
- D. Online newspapers

Answer: C. Discussion groups, Q&A NJ in New Jersey, AskaLibrarian in Florida, AskNow in California

Explanation: Examples of interactive reference services on the Internet include discussion groups and specific services like Q&A NJ in New Jersey, AskaLibrarian in Florida, and AskNow in California.

Q43. What is a significant advantage of Internet access over print sources in terms of user accessibility?

- A. Accessible to a single user at a time
- B. Accessible to multiple users at the same time
- C. Accessible only during library hours
- D. Accessible only through subscription

Answer: B. Accessible to multiple users at the same time

Explanation: A significant advantage of Internet access over print sources is that it can be accessed by multiple users simultaneously, whereas print sources can only be used by one user at a time.

Q44. What type of reference service is generally provided to specialists seeking information for research or solving a particular problem?

- A. Ready reference service
- B. Long range reference service
- C. Directional guidance
- D. Literature search

Answer: B. Long range reference service

Explanation: Long range reference service is generally provided to specialists, such as professors, business executives, or R&D personnel, who are seeking detailed and specialized information for research, lectures, or solving specific problems.

Q45. Why is long range reference service referred to as "long range"?

- A. Because it deals with long documents
- B. Because it takes a longer time to provide the service
- C. Because it involves long-distance communication
- D. Because it covers a long period of historical information

Answer: B. Because it takes a longer time to provide the service

Explanation: Long range reference service is referred to as "long range" because it involves consulting a wide range of sources and takes a longer time to provide the service compared to ready reference service.

Q46. What type of topics might require long range reference service?

- A. Simple factual questions
- B. Recent developments in a specialized field
- C. Basic definitions of terms
- D. General knowledge questions

Answer: B. Recent developments in a specialized field

Explanation: Long range reference service is required for topics such as recent developments in specialized fields, which may involve detailed information from research periodicals, opinions, and viewpoints, or information from foreign language sources.

Q47. What is a crucial step in providing long range reference service to ensure the collected information is acceptable to the user?

- A. Conducting a reference interview
- B. Searching only electronic sources
- C. Providing immediate answers
- D. Avoiding personal interaction with the user

Answer: A. Conducting a reference interview

Explanation: Conducting a reference interview is a crucial step in providing long range reference service. It helps to thoroughly understand the query, the purpose for which the information is sought, the background of the user, and the type of information sources required.

Q48. What might be involved in the process of long range reference service to suit the information requirements of the user?

- A. Providing a list of books
- B. Simple factual data
- C. Analyzing, evaluating, synthesizing, and repackaging information
- D. Directing the user to the library catalogue

Answer: C. Analyzing, evaluating, synthesizing, and repackaging information

Explanation: Long range reference service may involve analyzing, evaluating, synthesizing, and repackaging information from various sources to suit the specific information requirements of the user.

Q49. What type of information might require the consultation of informal sources like experts in the field?

- A. General facts
- B. Recent or highly specialized information
- C. Common knowledge
- D. Standard reference book information

Answer: B. Recent or highly specialized information

Explanation: Recent or highly specialized information might require consultation of informal sources such as experts in the field to provide the most up-to-date and relevant information.

Q50. How long can it take to provide information through long range reference service?

- A. A few minutes
- B. A few hours to a week
- C. A few seconds
- D. Immediately

Answer: B. A few hours to a week

Explanation: Providing information through long range reference service can take anywhere from a few hours to a week, depending on the complexity of the query and the range of sources that need to be consulted.

Q51. What is Virtual Reference Service, as defined by the Machine Assisted Reference Section (MARS) of the American Library Association?

- A. Reference service provided through telephones
- B. Reference service initiated electronically, often in real-time, using computers or Internet technology
- C. Reference service provided through postal mail
- D. Reference service provided via video conferencing

Answer: B. Reference service initiated electronically, often in real-time, using computers or Internet technology

Explanation: Virtual Reference Service, according to MARS, involves providing reference assistance electronically, typically in real-time, using computers or Internet technology, without the need for physical presence in the library.

Q52. Which communication channels are frequently used in Virtual Reference Service?

- A. Telephone and fax
- B. E-mail and letters
- C. Chat, videoconferencing, Voice over IP, co-browsing, e-mail, or instant messaging
- D. In-person meetings and forums

Answer: C. Chat, videoconferencing, Voice over IP, co-browsing, e-mail, or instant messaging

Explanation: Virtual Reference Service commonly utilizes communication channels such as chat, videoconferencing, Voice over IP (VoIP), co-browsing, e-mail, or instant messaging to interact with users remotely.

Q53. What is another term commonly used to refer to Virtual Reference Service?

- A. Telephonic reference
- B. In-house reference
- C. Digital reference
- D. Direct reference

Answer: C. Digital reference

Explanation: Virtual Reference Service is also referred to as digital reference, e-reference, online reference, or remote access reference.

Q54. What is the primary mode of delivery for Virtual Reference Service that has been heavily used?

- A. Telephone calls
- B. Face-to-face meetings
- C. E-mail
- D. Letters

Answer: C. E-mail

Explanation: E-mail has been the most heavily used type of Virtual Reference Service where users send their queries via e-mail, and librarians respond accordingly.

Q55. What are some disadvantages associated with E-mail reference service?

- A. Instantaneous response
- B. Difficulty in conducting reference interviews
- C. Direct interaction with the user
- D. Real-time communication

Answer: B. Difficulty in conducting reference interviews

Explanation: E-mail reference service faces challenges such as difficulty in conducting reference interviews, as clarification of queries may take several exchanges over a few days.

Q56. What are advantages of using chat software for online reference?

- A. Voice communication capabilities
- B. Ability to conduct reference interviews
- C. Instant feedback from users
- D. Option to physically guide users through web searches

Answer: B. Ability to conduct reference interviews

Explanation: Chat software allows librarians to conduct reference interviews by exchanging short messages in real-time, which helps in understanding and meeting the user's information needs effectively.

Q57. What is QuestionPoint, formerly known as Collaborative Digital Reference Service, known for in the library world?

- A. Being the oldest virtual reference service
- B. Offering free virtual reference services
- C. Being the largest and most geographically distributed collaborative virtual reference service
- D. Providing 24/7 in-person reference services

Answer: C. Being the largest and most geographically distributed collaborative virtual reference service

Explanation: QuestionPoint is known as one of the largest and most geographically distributed collaborative virtual reference services in the world, with over 260 libraries in 21 countries using this service.

Q58. What benefit does collaboration in virtual reference services like QuestionPoint provide regarding service hours?

- A. It allows for 24/7 service without staffing nights in either location
- B. It reduces the cost of virtual reference software
- C. It limits the use of multilingual reference transactions
- D. It decreases the need for a knowledge base

Answer: A. It allows for 24/7 service without staffing nights in either location

Explanation: Collaboration in virtual reference services such as QuestionPoint enables libraries in different time zones to provide 24/7 service by covering each other's night hours, leveraging the time zone differences.

Q59. What does the QuestionPoint cooperative virtual reference service support regarding reference transactions?

- A. Video conferencing only
- B. Multilingual reference transactions
- C. Faxing documents
- D. Face-to-face consultations

Answer: B. Multilingual reference transactions

Explanation: QuestionPoint cooperative virtual reference service supports multilingual reference transactions, catering to diverse language needs of users.

Q60. What are some limitations of Virtual Reference Service mentioned in the passage?

- A. High cost of software, training requirements, and longer time to answer questions than face-to-face service
- B. Limited availability of reference materials
- C. Lack of user interest in virtual services
- D. Complexity of software installation

Answer: A. High cost of software, training requirements, and longer time to answer questions than face-to-face service

Explanation: The limitations of Virtual Reference Service include the high cost of software, the need for extensive training for reference staff, and the longer time required to answer questions compared to face-to-face service interactions.

Q61. What are anticipatory information services also known as?

- A. Reactive information services
- B. Passive information services
- C. Active information services
- D. Retroactive information services

Answer: C. Active information services

Explanation: Anticipatory information services are also known as active information services because they proactively provide information to users in anticipation of their needs.

Q62. What are the main reasons for the emergence of anticipatory information services according to the passage?

- A. Decrease in interdisciplinary research
- B. Increase in the number of libraries
- C. Growth of published literature, interdisciplinary research, and scattering of information
- D. Decline in the complexity of information sources

Answer: C. Growth of published literature, interdisciplinary research, and scattering of information

Explanation: Anticipatory information services emerged primarily due to the growth of published literature, the interdisciplinary nature of research leading to scattered information, and the complexity of information sources.

Q63. What is the initial approach taken by libraries when providing anticipatory information services?

- A. Direct implementation
- B. Pilot basis
- C. User survey
- D. Public consultation

Answer: B. Pilot basis

Explanation: Libraries often start providing anticipatory information services on a trial or pilot basis to gauge user response before regularizing the service.

Q64. Which type of information service aims to keep users informed about the latest developments in their areas of interest?

- A. Readers Advisory Service
- B. Information Literacy
- C. Web-based services
- D. Current Awareness Type

Answer: D. Current Awareness Type

Explanation: The Current Awareness Type of information service aims to keep users informed about the latest developments in their areas of interest through regular updates and notifications.

Q65. What is the purpose of condensation type of information service?

- A. To provide comprehensive research assistance
- B. To conduct surveys on user satisfaction
- C. To summarize and simplify complex information
- D. To provide training on information literacy

Answer: C. To summarize and simplify complex information

Explanation: The condensation type of information service aims to summarize and simplify complex information, making it easier for users to grasp key points without delving into extensive details.

Q66. What is the primary purpose of the Current Awareness Type of service?

- A. To archive historical documents
- B. To provide comprehensive research assistance
- C. To alert users about recent developments in their area of interest
- D. To provide training on information literacy

Answer: C. To alert users about recent developments in their area of interest

Explanation: The Current Awareness Type of service aims to alert users about recent developments in their area of interest as early as possible, ensuring they stay updated.

Q67. What is a characteristic of Current Awareness Service (CAS) regarding the presentation of information?

- A. It includes extensive annotations and abstracts
- B. It is designed for permanent use and archiving
- C. It facilitates scanning with a newspaper-like approach
- D. It focuses on a very narrow subject area

Answer: C. It facilitates scanning with a newspaper-like approach

Explanation: CAS is presented in a manner that facilitates scanning, similar to a newspaper, to quickly identify relevant information without extensive detail.

Q68. Which type of service under Current Awareness Type provides lists of journal articles and book titles without annotations or abstracts?

- A. Selective Dissemination of Information
- B. Research-in-Progress Bulletin
- C. Accession List / Current Awareness List/Documentation Bulletin
- D. Newspaper Clipping Service

Answer: C. Accession List / Current Awareness List/Documentation Bulletin

Explanation: The Accession List / Current Awareness List/Documentation Bulletin provides lists of journal articles, book titles, etc., without annotations or abstracts, facilitating quick scanning of new publications.

Q69. What does Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI) aim to do?

- A. To disseminate information widely to all users
- B. To provide access to historical documents
- C. To alert users to specific documents matching their interests
- D. To summarize complex information

Answer: C. To alert users to specific documents matching their interests

Explanation: SDI aims to alert users to specific documents that match their interests, based on their predefined profiles or criteria.

Q70. Which service under Current Awareness Type involves providing summaries of ongoing research projects?

- A. Title Announcement Service/Contents-by-Journal Service
- B. Accession List / Current Awareness List/Documentation Bulletin
- C. Research-in-Progress Bulletin
- D. Newspaper Clipping Service

Answer: C. Research-in-Progress Bulletin

Explanation: The Research-in-Progress Bulletin involves providing summaries of ongoing research projects to keep users informed about current research activities in specific fields.

Q71. What is the primary purpose of the Accession List/Current Awareness List/Documentation Bulletin service?

- A. To summarize historical documents
- B. To provide access to new research findings
- C. To notify users about recent library acquisitions
- D. To offer comprehensive literature reviews

Answer: C. To notify users about recent library acquisitions

Explanation: The Accession List/Current Awareness List/Documentation Bulletin service informs users about the latest additions to the library's collection, including books and other materials acquired recently.

Q72. What is the purpose of Title Announcement Service in a library or documentation center?

- A. To provide access to historical documents
- B. To alert users to new articles published in specific journals
- C. To facilitate browsing of physical library collections
- D. To summarize research projects

Answer: B. To alert users to new articles published in specific journals

Explanation: Title Announcement Service alerts users to new articles published in specific journals, providing bibliographical details arranged under subject headings or classifications.

Q73. What is the main function of Contents-by-Journal Service (TOC service)?

- A. To archive historical documents
- B. To facilitate browsing of library shelves
- C. To photocopy table-of-contents of new journals
- D. To provide access to current journal articles

Answer: D. To provide access to current journal articles

Explanation: Contents-by-Journal Service (TOC service) involves photocopying the table-of-contents of new journals and disseminating them to users, allowing them to access the titles of recent articles published in their fields of interest.

Q74. Which organization produces the commercial CAS service known as "Current Contents"?

- A. American Library Association (ALA)
- B. Institute of Scientific Information (ISI)
- C. International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA)
- D. Virtual Reference Desk (VRD)

Answer: B. Institute of Scientific Information (ISI)

Explanation: The Institute of Scientific Information (ISI) produces "Current Contents," which categorizes new articles by subject area and distributes them regularly to subscribers.

Q75. What is a characteristic of the Contents-by-Journal Service (TOC service) in libraries?

- A. It provides comprehensive literature reviews
- B. It is the most expensive CAS service to produce
- C. It facilitates browsing through historical archives
- D. It enables users to quickly scan new journal articles

Answer: D. It enables users to quickly scan new journal articles

Explanation: Contents-by-Journal Service (TOC service) allows users to quickly scan through titles of new journal articles in their field of interest, aiding them in staying updated with recent publications.

Q76. What is a disadvantage of Contents-by-Journal service compared to Title Announcement Service?

- A. Limited access to journal articles
- B. Missed opportunities to discover relevant articles from other journals
- C. Difficulty in accessing electronic journals
- D. Lack of abstracts for reviewed articles

Answer: B. Missed opportunities to discover relevant articles from other journals

Explanation: Contents-by-Journal service focuses only on selected journals, potentially causing users to miss relevant articles published in other journals that are not covered by the service.

Q77. Why might users find it challenging to use Contents-by-Journal service effectively?

- A. Due to the requirement to read through comprehensive lists
- B. Because the service lacks access to recent publications
- C. As it provides too much information at once
- D. Because it only lists titles without annotations or abstracts

Answer: D. Because it only lists titles without annotations or abstracts

Explanation: Contents-by-Journal service lists article titles without providing annotations or abstracts, making it difficult for users to determine the relevance of each article without further investigation.

Q78. How are some of the disadvantages of CAS addressed by Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI) service?

- A. By providing access to historical documents
- B. By offering comprehensive literature reviews
- C. By matching new information with user profiles
- D. By integrating multimedia content

Answer: C. By matching new information with user profiles

Explanation: SDI service addresses disadvantages by matching new information from databases with user profiles, ensuring that users receive only relevant information based on their specific interests.

Q79. What is the purpose of the user profile in Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI) service?

- A. To list recent acquisitions of the library
- B. To create a comprehensive bibliography
- C. To notify users about upcoming library events
- D. To specify the user's subject interests and preferences

Answer: D. To specify the user's subject interests and preferences

Explanation: The user profile in SDI service specifies the user's subject interests and preferences, which are used to match relevant documents from the document database.

Q80. What is the significance of the feedback mechanism in SDI service?

- A. It provides access to multimedia resources
- B. It allows users to evaluate the relevance of received information
- C. It facilitates real-time communication with librarians
- D. It automatically updates user profiles

Answer: B. It allows users to evaluate the relevance of received information

Explanation: The feedback mechanism in SDI service allows users to assess the relevance and usefulness of the information received, providing valuable input for refining future notifications.

Q81. What is the primary focus of Research-in-Progress Bulletins?

- A. To summarize historical research achievements
- B. To provide updates on ongoing research projects
- C. To list recent acquisitions of research institutions
- D. To analyze past research methodologies

Answer: B. To provide updates on ongoing research projects

Explanation: Research-in-Progress Bulletins focus on providing information about current R&D activities, including details of ongoing research projects, principal researchers, funding sources, project duration, and progress descriptions.

Q82. How do Research-in-Progress Bulletins assist researchers beyond current awareness?

- A. By providing access to historical research data
- B. By facilitating collaboration with experts and institutions
- C. By offering comprehensive literature reviews
- D. By analyzing trends in research methodologies

Answer: B. By facilitating collaboration with experts and institutions

Explanation: Research-in-Progress Bulletins help researchers by providing information to contact experts and institutions currently engaged in similar research areas, fostering collaboration opportunities.

Q83. What role do Research-in-Progress Bulletins play in avoiding duplication of research efforts?

- A. They provide funding for new research projects
- B. They prioritize research areas for funding purposes
- C. They list ongoing projects to identify areas already under study
- D. They collaborate with international research organizations

Answer: C. They list ongoing projects to identify areas already under study

Explanation: Research-in-Progress Bulletins list ongoing research projects, helping to identify areas that are already being researched to avoid duplication of efforts and resources.

Q84. What is one benefit of the CARIS system?

- A. It supports international collaboration in medical research
- B. It provides updates on agricultural policies worldwide
- C. It covers ongoing agricultural research projects globally
- D. It facilitates access to historical agricultural data

Answer: C. It covers ongoing agricultural research projects globally

Explanation: CARIS (Current Agricultural Research Information System) covers ongoing research projects in agricultural sciences and technology worldwide, as part of FAO's AGRIS system.

Q85. what type of information does ICMR's Online Searchable Project Information System provide?

- A. Details of historical research findings
- B. Funding opportunities for new projects
- C. Updates on ongoing medical trials
- D. Information on extramural research projects

Answer: D. Information on extramural research projects

Explanation: ICMR's Online Searchable Project Information System provides details of extramural research projects funded by ICMR, searchable by various criteria such as subject, title, investigator, institute, and year of grant.

Q86. What is the primary purpose of a Newspaper Clipping Service?

- A. To publish newsworthy articles
- B. To provide daily newspapers to subscribers
- C. To circulate selected news items to organizations
- D. To archive historical newspapers

Answer: C. To circulate selected news items to organizations

Explanation: The primary purpose of a Newspaper Clipping Service is to select and circulate important news items from newspapers to organizations based on their interests.

Q87. How are news items typically organized in a Newspaper Clipping Service?

- A. By date of publication
- B. By alphabetical order of subjects

- C. By geographic location
- D. By subject headings or class numbers

Answer: D. By subject headings or class numbers

Explanation: News items in a Newspaper Clipping Service are organized by subject headings or class numbers to facilitate easy retrieval and circulation to users.

Q88. What technology has modernized the Newspaper Clipping Service?

- A. Telecommunication
- B. Web technologies and ICT
- C. Printing technology
- D. Social media platforms

Answer: B. Web technologies and ICT

Explanation: Modern Newspaper Clipping Services are now provided electronically using web technologies and ICT (Information and Communication Technology), which has improved access, delivery, and search capabilities.

Q89. Which organization developed the "NewsNIC" software for e-news clipping service?

- A. National Informatics Centre (NIC)
- B. Ministry of Communication and Information Technology (MCIT)
- C. Indian Media Clearing
- D. CyberAlert

Answer: A. National Informatics Centre (NIC)

Explanation: The "NewsNIC" software for e-news clipping service was developed by the National Informatics Centre (NIC) in India.

Q90. What does "CyberAlert 4.0" offer as an international service?

- A. Online book clipping service
- B. Worldwide press clipping service
- C. E-commerce monitoring service
- D. Social media analytics

Answer: B. Worldwide press clipping service

Explanation: "CyberAlert 4.0" offers a worldwide press clipping service, monitoring over 42,000 online newspapers, magazines, TV networks, and new media in more than 50 languages.

Q91. What are the recent trends in Current Awareness Services (CAS)?

- A. Transition to e-resource registries
- B. Shift from print to digital services
- C. Expansion of CAS to corporate libraries
- D. All of the above

Answer: D. All of the above

Explanation: Recent trends in Current Awareness Services (CAS) include the transition to web-based environments utilizing e-resource registries, the shift from traditional print services to digital platforms, and the expansion of CAS beyond scientific and technical libraries to include corporate and academic libraries.

Q92. What is the primary advantage of providing full-text links in CAS?

- A. Increased circulation of print journals
- B. Enhanced accessibility to journal articles
- C. Reduction in library subscription costs
- D. Improved cataloging of library resources

Answer: B. Enhanced accessibility to journal articles

Explanation: Providing full-text links in CAS enhances accessibility to journal articles, allowing researchers to access and read articles directly on their personal computers, which is a significant advantage in modern CAS.

Q93. Which consortium in India provides access to scholarly full-text e-journals for libraries?

- A. UGC-INFONET Digital Library Consortium
- B. National Informatics Centre (NIC)
- C. CSIR-E-journal Consortium
- D. CyberAlert

Answer: A. UGC-INFONET Digital Library Consortium

Explanation: The UGC-INFONET Digital Library Consortium in India provides access to scholarly full-text e-journals for libraries through a collaborative effort among universities and academic institutions.

Q94. What type of service condenses or summarizes the contents of current literature?

- A. Citation alert service
- B. Abstracting service
- C. Table-of-contents alert
- D. Web page alert

Answer: B. Abstracting service

Explanation: An abstracting service condenses or summarizes the contents of current literature such as journal articles, research reports, conference papers, and dissertations, providing users with concise summaries along with bibliographical details.

Q95. What is the update frequency of the Library and Information Science Abstracts (LISA) database?

- A. Monthly
- B. Quarterly
- C. Fortnightly
- D. Yearly

Answer: C. Fortnightly

Explanation: The Library and Information Science Abstracts (LISA) database is updated every two weeks (fortnightly).

Q96. Which type of organization typically provides Digest Services?

- A. Academic libraries
- B. Government libraries
- C. Corporate houses and industries
- D. Public libraries

Answer: C. Corporate houses and industries

Explanation: Digest Services are typically provided by corporate houses and industries to keep their personnel informed about the latest developments in scientific, technical, marketing, and commercial information relevant to their fields.

Q97. What is the primary purpose of a Digest Service?

- A. To provide full-text articles
- B. To provide detailed bibliographies
- C. To select, evaluate, and condense information
- D. To provide SDI services

Answer: C. To select, evaluate, and condense information

Explanation: The primary purpose of a Digest Service is to select, evaluate, and condense information gathered from various sources, organizing it under systematic headings for quick reference and dissemination to personnel.

Q98. Which level of management typically requires product-oriented information in a corporate setting?

- A. Top managerial personnel
- B. Middle/supervisory level managers

- C. Workers/operators
- D. Library staff

Answer: A. Top managerial personnel

Explanation: Top managerial personnel in corporate settings typically require product-oriented information, including technical, commercial, and marketing information, which is provided through services like Digest Services.

Q99. What distinguishes value-added information services from basic library services?

- A. They provide full-text access to e-resources
- B. They offer complex literature searches and retrospective searches
- C. They focus on acquiring new books and periodicals
- D. They offer public access computers

Answer: B. They offer complex literature searches and retrospective searches

Explanation: Value-added information services go beyond basic library services by offering specialized functions such as complex literature searches, retrospective searches, bibliographies, CAS, and SDI services tailored to specific user needs.

Q100. Which of the following is considered a value addition in information services according to library and information science literature?

- A. Selection and organization of information
- B. Circulation of print journals
- C. Provision of public access computers
- D. Online catalog maintenance

Answer: A. Selection and organization of information

Explanation: According to library and information science literature, value addition in information services includes the selection and organization of information, subject and contents analysis, linking to e-resources, and the analysis, evaluation, synthesis, and repackaging of information to meet user needs effectively.

Q101. What is the primary role of subject analysis in indexing and abstracting services?

- A. Providing full-text access
- B. Providing links to e-resources
- C. Selecting appropriate keywords
- D. Evaluating information

Answer: C. Selecting appropriate keywords

Explanation: Subject analysis in indexing and abstracting services involves selecting appropriate keywords that accurately represent the content of documents, facilitating effective searching and retrieval.

Q102. Which type of analysis is involved in abstracting services?

- A. Subject analysis
- B. Contents analysis
- C. Statistical analysis
- D. Comparative analysis

Answer: B. Contents analysis

Explanation: Contents analysis in abstracting services involves summarizing the main content of documents to provide users with a precise understanding of their relevance without needing to access the full text.

Q103. What is one of the most important value-added services provided by modern libraries and information centres?

- A. Providing public access computers
- B. Offering conference alerts
- C. Providing links to full-text e-journals
- D. Offering interlibrary loan services

Answer: C. Providing links to full-text e-journals

Explanation: Providing links to full-text e-journals is considered one of the most important value-added services provided by modern libraries and information centres, enhancing access to scholarly content.

Q104. What distinguishes information analysis, evaluation, synthesis, and repackaging from traditional indexing and abstracting services?

- A. It focuses on providing full-text access
- B. It includes critical evaluation of document contents
- C. It involves updating library catalogs
- D. It focuses on manual processing

Answer: B. It includes critical evaluation of document contents

Explanation: Information analysis, evaluation, synthesis, and repackaging go beyond traditional indexing and abstracting by providing critical evaluation of document contents, offering users timely and authoritative information that can be immediately applied for problem-solving and decision-making.

Q105. What are some examples of products/services provided through information analysis and repackaging?

- A. Annual reports
- B. Children's books
- C. Coloring books
- D. Comic books

Answer: A. Annual reports

Explanation: Products/services provided through information analysis and repackaging include state-of-the-art reports, market reports, assessment reports, executive summaries, and other specialized documents tailored to meet specific user needs across different sectors.

Q106. According to the American Management Association, what is management primarily focused on in the context of reference and information services?

- A. Managing physical resources
- B. Achieving organizational objectives
- C. Providing user satisfaction
- D. Ensuring high morale

Answer: C. Providing user satisfaction

Explanation: The American Management Association defines management in the context of reference and information services as focusing on guiding resources to attain objectives to the satisfaction of those served, emphasizing user satisfaction as a primary goal.

Q107. What is the first element of management discussed for effectively managing a reference division?

- A. Directing
- B. Coordinating
- C. Planning
- D. Budgeting

Answer: C. Planning

Explanation: Planning involves drawing up a detailed working program for an organization or division to meet short-term and long-term goals, including resources, services, personnel, facilities, and financial considerations for a reference division.

Q108. Why is it important for a reference division to assess users' information needs during the planning process?

- A. To evaluate personnel
- B. To select physical facilities
- C. To plan services effectively
- D. To determine financial liabilities

Answer: C. To plan services effectively

Explanation: Assessing users' information needs helps in planning effective services that are responsive and anticipatory, ensuring that the reference division meets user expectations efficiently.

Q109. What is a key consideration in the planning of reference and information services related to personnel?

- A. Evaluating job satisfaction
- B. Assessing skill levels
- C. Providing professional development
- D. Ensuring adequate staffing

Answer: D. Ensuring adequate staffing

Explanation: Planning for personnel in a reference division includes ensuring there are sufficient staff members with the necessary skills to manage and provide services effectively.

Q110. What role do physical facilities like computers and telecommunication networks play in the planning of a reference division?

- A. Providing job satisfaction
- B. Ensuring technological advancement
- C. Enhancing service delivery
- D. Controlling financial liabilities

Answer: C. Enhancing service delivery

Explanation: Physical facilities such as computers and telecommunication networks enhance service delivery in a reference division by facilitating access to electronic resources and improving communication with users.

Q111. What does "organising" refer to in the context of managing a reference division?

- A. Staffing requirements
- B. Creation of an operational structure
- C. Financial planning
- D. Reporting structure

Answer: B. Creation of an operational structure

Explanation: Organising involves creating an operational structure for the reference division based on the analysis of its work and activities, ensuring efficient management and service delivery.

Q112. what role does the head of the reference division traditionally play in "directing"?

- A. Managing financial resources
- B. Leading technological advancements
- C. Providing guidance and leadership
- D. Coordinating with external vendors

Answer: C. Providing guidance and leadership

Explanation: Traditionally, the head of the reference division provides direction to the staff in all aspects of the division's work, ensuring effective leadership and management.

Q113. What modern trend in management is discussed in the context of "directing" in the reference division?

- A. Hierarchical management
- B. Self-regulating management team
- C. Traditional management practices
- D. Centralized decision-making

Answer: B. Self-regulating management team

Explanation: The modern trend in directing within the reference division involves adopting a self-regulating management team approach, where responsibilities are shared and roles may rotate among team members rather than being centralized under a head.

Q114. Why is coordinating with other divisions of the library crucial for the reference division's effective functioning?

- A. To secure funding
- B. To enhance service delivery
- C. To implement technology upgrades
- D. To expand physical facilities

Answer: B. To enhance service delivery

Explanation: Coordinating with other library divisions such as technical services, circulation, and serials ensures seamless operations and enhances service delivery by the reference division, meeting user needs effectively.

Q115. Why are regular reports on the performance of the reference division important?

- A. To assess staffing needs
- B. To evaluate user satisfaction
- C. To build the division's reputation
- D. To monitor financial expenditure

Answer: C. To build the division's reputation

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Explanation: Regular reports on the performance of the reference division are essential to build its reputation by showcasing achievements, analyzing activities, and addressing any shortcomings, thereby enhancing its credibility and trust among users and stakeholders.

Q1. According to the Oxford English Dictionary, what was the initial historical meaning of 'information' in English?

- A. Act of informing or shaping the mind
- B. Act of selling goods
- C. Act of producing data
- D. Act of learning and teaching

Answer: A. Act of informing or shaping the mind

Explanation: The Oxford English Dictionary defines 'information' historically as the act of informing or giving form or shape to the mind, especially in education, instruction, or training.

Q2. How does the Online Dictionary of Library and Information Science define 'information'?

- A. Data without meaning
- B. Data presented in a comprehensible form with attributed meaning
- C. Raw data in any form
- D. Subjective perception of data

Answer: B. Data presented in a comprehensible form with attributed meaning

Explanation: According to the Online Dictionary of Library and Information Science, information is defined as data presented in a comprehensible form to which meaning has been attributed within the context of its use.

Q3. What does the dictionary define as 'knowledge'?

- A. Raw data
- B. Comprehended and evaluated information
- C. Subjective perception
- D. Data without any evaluation

Answer: B. Comprehended and evaluated information

Explanation: Knowledge is defined as information that has been comprehended and evaluated in the light of experience and incorporated into the knower's intellectual understanding of a subject.

Q4. How is communication defined?

- A. Transfer of raw data
- B. Interchange of thoughts, opinions, or information
- C. One-way process
- D. Static process

Answer: B. Interchange of thoughts, opinions, or information

Explanation: Communication is defined as the interchange of thoughts, opinions, or information by speech, writing, or signs, involving a two-way process towards a mutually accepted goal or direction.

Q5. What does the term 'telecommunication' refer to?

- A. Transfer of information by electronic means
- B. Transfer of physical goods
- C. Transfer of biological data
- D. Transfer of goods via telephone

Answer: A. Transfer of information by electronic means

Explanation: Telecommunication refers to the transfer of information from one physical location to another using electronic means, encompassing both analog and digital communication.

Q6. How differentiate between data and information?

- A. Data are sets of unrelated information, while information is evaluated data
- B. Data are evaluated sets of information, while information is raw data
- C. Data and information are the same
- D. Data and information are both evaluated sets

Answer: A. Data are sets of unrelated information, while information is evaluated data

Explanation: data are sets of unrelated information or facts, whereas information is data that has been evaluated, showing relevance and usefulness.

Q7. How define knowledge?

- A. Information that has been stored
- B. Information acquired through learning and experience
- C. Raw data
- D. Information that is not yet evaluated

Answer: B. Information acquired through learning and experience

Explanation: Knowledge is defined as information that one has acquired through learning or experience, distinguishing it from raw data or unprocessed information.

Q8. What distinguishes information from knowledge?

- A. Information is data, while knowledge is data that has been processed
- B. Information is stored, while knowledge is processed data
- C. Information is practical, while knowledge is theoretical
- D. Information can be transported easily, while knowledge cannot

Answer: C. Information is practical, while knowledge is theoretical

Explanation: Information can be transported, stored, and shared easily, whereas knowledge involves practical use and application of information, often requiring deeper analysis and understanding.

Q9. what are the types of information needs identified through user surveys?

- A. Immediate information needs, exhaustive information needs, common information needs, and emergent information needs
- B. Current information needs, comprehensive information needs, daily information needs, and catching-up information needs
- C. Current information needs, exhaustive information needs, everyday information needs, and catching-up information needs
- D. Latest information needs, extensive information needs, regular information needs, and catching-up information needs

Answer: C. Current information needs, exhaustive information needs, everyday information needs, and catching-up information needs

Explanation: The text identifies four types of information needs: current information needs (for staying updated), exhaustive information needs (thorough information on a subject), everyday information needs (specific, factual information for daily tasks), and catching-up information needs (to quickly grasp developments in a new subject area).

Q10. What characterizes 'current information needs'?

- A. They involve searching for comprehensive information
- B. They require information for everyday tasks
- C. They necessitate staying updated with the latest developments
- D. They are occasional and thorough

Answer: C. They necessitate staying updated with the latest developments

Explanation: Current information needs involve users requiring information regularly to keep themselves updated with the latest developments in their field of interest or work.

Q11. When does 'exhaustive information need' typically arise?

- A. Before starting a research project
- B. During daily work activities
- C. For occasional factual information
- D. When catching up on a new subject

Answer: A. Before starting a research project

Explanation: Exhaustive information needs typically arise when researchers want comprehensive information on a subject area before starting their research, to survey existing literature thoroughly and avoid duplicating research efforts.

Q12. What defines 'everyday information needs'?

- A. They involve searching for comprehensive information
- B. They require information for everyday tasks
- C. They necessitate staying updated with the latest developments
- D. They are occasional and thorough

Answer: B. They require information for everyday tasks

Explanation: Everyday information needs refer to specific, factual information that users require in their day-to-day work-related activities, such as finding a specific piece of data or information quickly.

Q13. what is the purpose of 'catching-up information needs'?

- A. To conduct extensive research
- B. To stay updated with the latest developments
- C. To quickly understand developments in a new subject area.
- D. To acquire comprehensive knowledge

Answer: C. To quickly understand developments in a new subject area

Explanation: Catching-up information needs arise when users need to quickly grasp the overall development of a subject area they are not familiar with, often in the context of multidisciplinary projects or new areas of study.

Q14. What is one of the primary roles of libraries historically?

- A. Providing recreational resources
- B. Preserving cultural and technological developments
- C. Offering educational programs
- D. Supporting professional development

Answer: B. Preserving cultural and technological developments

Explanation: Historically, libraries have played a crucial role in preserving materials that enable the transmission of ideas, knowledge, and experiences across generations, contributing significantly to cultural and technological developments.

Q15. How do libraries serve students?

- A. By providing recreational materials
- B. By offering professional development resources
- C. By assisting in legal research
- D. By offering educational resources beyond textbooks

Answer: D. By offering educational resources beyond textbooks

Explanation: Libraries serve students as places where they can find information to support their school or college work, as well as pursue knowledge beyond their textbooks.

Q16. What types of services do present-day libraries offer beyond making materials available?

- A. Only recreational services
- B. Only reference and information services
- C. Educational and professional development services
- D. Reference and information services, among others

Answer: D. Reference and information services, among others

Explanation: Present-day libraries offer services beyond making materials available, including reference and information services that connect users with library resources and meet their information needs.

Q17. How library services are broadly grouped?

- A. Information retrieval and recreational services
- B. Educational and professional development services
- C. Responsive information service and anticipatory information service
- D. Online services and physical services

Answer: C. Responsive information service and anticipatory information service

Explanation: Library services are broadly grouped into responsive information service (provided in response to specific requests) and anticipatory information service (provided in anticipation of future needs).

Q18. What is the primary focus of responsive information services in libraries?

- A. Providing general information
- B. Offering long-term educational programs
- C. Conducting research experiments
- D. Organizing user orientation programs

Answer: A. Providing general information

Explanation: Responsive information services in libraries focus on providing general information such as library layout, membership details, catalogue usage, and locating specific library resources.

Q19. What are the objectives of user orientation programs conducted by libraries?

- A. To conduct research on library resources
- B. To provide general information about the library to new users
- C. To organize user feedback sessions
- D. To establish new library policies

Answer: B. To provide general information about the library to new users

Explanation: User orientation programs aim to introduce new users to the library, its organization, collections, catalog, rules, and services like lending and reference.

Q20. How does Ranganathan define reference service?

- A. A process of locating answers to fact-finding questions
- B. Establishing contact between a reader and documents in a personal way
- C. Conducting literature search for research problems
- D. Providing general help to library users

Answer: B. Establishing contact between a reader and documents in a personal way

Explanation: According to Ranganathan, reference service involves establishing personal contact between a reader and documents to fulfill specific information needs, whether for fact-finding, research support, or general help.

Q21. What are the two basic types of reference services?

- A. Fact-finding service and research service
- B. Long-term service and short-term service
- C. Ready reference service and long range reference service
- D. Basic service and advanced service

Answer: C. Ready reference service and long range reference service

Explanation: The two basic types of reference services mentioned are ready reference service, which addresses immediate queries, and long range reference service, which supports deeper research needs and bibliographic compilations.

Q22. What is the primary purpose of Ready Reference Service in libraries?

- A. To provide lengthy research papers
- B. To compile bibliographies
- C. To provide quick answers to factual questions
- D. To offer long-term assistance to users

Answer: C. To provide quick answers to factual questions

Explanation: Ready Reference Service focuses on providing quick answers to fact-finding questions such as who, what, where, when, and how, using standard reference sources like dictionaries, encyclopedias, and yearbooks.

Q23. What is the difference between Ready Reference Service and Long Range Reference Service?

- A. Ready Reference Service provides lengthy documents, while Long Range Reference Service provides quick answers.
- B. Ready Reference Service is used for in-depth research, while Long Range Reference Service is for quick

queries.

C. Ready Reference Service offers quick answers to factual questions, while Long Range Reference Service involves detailed research and document retrieval.

D. Ready Reference Service is used in academic libraries, while Long Range Reference Service is used in public libraries.

Answer: C. Ready Reference Service offers quick answers to factual questions, while Long Range Reference Service involves detailed research and document retrieval.

Explanation: Ready Reference Service focuses on immediate, factual queries using quick answers from reference sources, while Long Range Reference Service deals with more specialized, detailed research needs.

Q24. What does Document Delivery Service (DDS) primarily involve?

A. Providing reference services

B. Compiling subject bibliographies

C. Supplying documents to users on demand

D. Organizing user orientation programs

Answer: C. Supplying documents to users on demand

Explanation: Document Delivery Service (DDS) involves supplying documents to users on demand, either in original or copy form, using various means such as photocopying, electronic delivery, or interlibrary loan.

Q25. When is Referral Service used in libraries?

A. To provide detailed research reports

B. To compile bibliographies

C. To direct users to sources where information is available

D. To offer user orientation programs

Answer: C. To direct users to sources where information is available

Explanation: Referral Service directs users to sources where they can find the required information, which may include documents, organizations, or individuals who can provide further assistance.

Q26. What is the primary objective of Current Awareness Type services in libraries?

A. To provide condensed summaries of documents

B. To provide assistance in using library collections

C. To keep users updated with the latest developments

D. To compile subject bibliographies

Answer: C. To keep users updated with the latest developments

Explanation: Current Awareness Type services aim to keep users informed about the latest developments in their fields of interest by scanning newly available documents and disseminating relevant information on a regular basis.

Q27. What distinguishes Condensation Type services from other library services?

- A. They involve summarizing document contents
- B. They focus on providing long-term research support
- C. They specialize in users' personal development
- D. They offer technical assistance with library tools

Answer: A. They involve summarizing document contents

Explanation: Condensation Type services involve condensing or summarizing the contents of documents, including providing abstracts or digests, to help users quickly assess the relevance of materials to their needs.

Q28. Which service aims to guide readers in selecting appropriate books for educational and recreational purposes?

- A. Current Awareness Type
- B. Document Delivery Service
- C. Readers Advisory Service
- D. Reference Service

Answer: C. Readers Advisory Service

Explanation: Readers Advisory Service provides guidance to users in selecting books suitable for educational and recreational purposes, thereby promoting reading habits and personal development.

Q29. What is the primary focus of Information Literacy Training in libraries?

- A. Providing access to current research articles
- B. Training users to independently find and evaluate information
- C. Compiling bibliographies for research purposes
- D. Offering document delivery services

Answer: B. Training users to independently find and evaluate information

Explanation: Information Literacy Training aims to educate users on how to find and evaluate information independently for study, research, and recreational purposes, fostering skills in information retrieval and critical thinking.

Q30. What is the primary definition of information literacy according to the National Forum on Information Literacy, Inc. (U.S.A)?

- A. Knowing how to use library catalogs
- B. Knowing when there is a need for information and how to effectively use it

- C. Understanding the principles of copyright
- D. Accessing scholarly journals

Answer: B. Knowing when there is a need for information and how to effectively use it

Explanation: The National Forum on Information Literacy, Inc. defines information literacy as the ability to recognize when there is a need for information and to identify, locate, evaluate, and use that information effectively for the issue or problem at hand.

Q31. According to UNESCO, why is information literacy important?

- A. It helps people create electronic documents
- B. It empowers people to seek, evaluate, use, and create information to achieve various goals
- C. It ensures people know how to use the internet
- D. It focuses solely on occupational goals

Answer: B. It empowers people to seek, evaluate, use, and create information to achieve various goals

Explanation: UNESCO emphasizes that information literacy is crucial as it empowers individuals to seek, evaluate, use, and create information effectively to achieve their personal, social, occupational, and educational goals.

Q32. Which of the following is NOT a core ability of an information literate person?

- A. Understand the need for information
- B. Identify resources available
- C. Create new information sources
- D. Evaluate the results

Answer: C. Create new information sources

Explanation: While information literacy involves understanding the need for information, identifying resources, finding information, and evaluating results, it does not specifically include creating new information sources.

Q33. What role does information literacy training play in higher education?

- A. It focuses on teaching how to use simple tools
- B. It is mandatory to help students perform at the expected level
- C. It is optional for students interested in research
- D. It is primarily concerned with copyright principles

Answer: B. It is mandatory to help students perform at the expected level

Explanation: Information literacy training is mandatory in higher education to ensure that students can perform at the expected level by teaching them how to effectively access and use quality information from various sources.

Q34. What major change in information access and sharing has been brought about by Web 2.0?

- A. Users read what others wrote
- B. Users can only access information from libraries
- C. Users can express their views and publish them online
- D. Users can only use information from printed sources

Answer: C. Users can express their views and publish them online

Explanation: Web 2.0 has transformed information access and sharing by allowing users to not only read what others wrote but also express their views and publish them online through services like blogs and wikis.

Q35. What is e-Gyankosh?

- A. A commercial online bookstore
- B. A National Digital Repository developed by Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU)
- C. A social media platform for educators
- D. An online library for scientific research papers

Answer: B. A National Digital Repository developed by Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU)

Explanation: e-Gyankosh is a National Digital Repository developed by IGNOU, providing digitized course materials, including self-instructional study materials and audio/visual programs, accessible to students anytime.

Q36. Which institutions are involved in the National Programme on Technology Enhanced Learning (NPTEL)?

- A. State universities across India
- B. Seven Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) and Indian Institute of Sciences (IISs)
- C. Private colleges in India
- D. Libraries across India

Answer: B. Seven Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) and Indian Institute of Sciences (IISs)

Explanation: The NPTEL program involves seven IITs and the IIS, aiming to enhance the quality of engineering education in India by developing curriculum-based video and web courses.

Q37. What is the primary objective of the National Programme on Technology Enhanced Learning (NPTEL)?

- A. To provide social media interaction between students and teachers
- B. To enhance the quality of engineering education in India
- C. To offer online courses for arts and humanities
- D. To create a digital library for medical research

Answer: B. To enhance the quality of engineering education in India

Explanation: NPTEL's primary objective is to improve the quality of engineering education in India through the development of supplementary web and video courses in various branches of engineering, science, and humanities.

Q38. Where can students access NPTEL's video lectures?

- A. Facebook
- B. Wikipedia
- C. YouTube
- D. Instagram

Answer: C. YouTube

Explanation: NPTEL's video lectures can be accessed on YouTube, where they are supported by Google and YouTube for distribution.

Q39. What is the role of the Nation Science Digital Library (NSDL) in India?

- A. To sell science textbooks online
- B. To provide free curriculum-based content to undergraduate science students
- C. To publish research articles in scientific journals
- D. To offer online tutorials for competitive exams

Answer: B. To provide free curriculum-based content to undergraduate science students

Explanation: The NSDL, part of the 10th Five Year Plan Network Project by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, provides free curriculum-based content to undergraduate science students in India, written and vetted by faculty members from various universities and colleges.